

MORNING 45,884
SUNDAY 62,171

Q. VANDENBOSCH

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School For World Bankers, Diplomats And Economists

By Robert Deitz

Thanks to the foresight of a now-dead ex-president of the University of Kentucky, the image of the "Ugly American" diplomat is being changed to that of the "Able American."

The mirror helping to change the image is the UK Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce, a training ground for not only the striped pants and morning coat set, but also a school for future international bankers and economists.

When former UK President James Kennedy Patterson died in 1922, his will provided for a trust fund to be used for the future creation of a school of diplomacy and international trade at UK in honor of his son, William Andrew Patterson.

The fund, an investment trust which now amounts to \$378,788, stipulated that in "40 to 50 years," the income and principal should be used to establish the school.

In 1959, a "friendly suit" was filed to prove to the court that a sufficient time had passed to assure the school a stable financial future and the green light for its creation was given to the UK board of trustees.

July 31 of that year, Dr. Amry Vandenbosch, international relations expert and head of the UK department of political science since 1934, was named to direct the institution.

Dr. Vandenbosch, who was elected distinguished professor by the UK faculty in 1948, unquestionably was the man to head the task of administering the school—a school which was only the sixth in the nation of that type.

RECEIVED PH.D. IN 1926

After receiving his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, Dr. Vandenbosch came to the University of Kentucky where he has remained since that time except for service with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and infrequent leaves of absence to teach at other schools or do research.

To name a few of his other accomplishments, he has served with the U. S. State Department's postwar policy planning bureau, secretary of the Trusteeship Council which wrote the United Nations Charter in 1945 and has published four books, five pamphlets and 66 magazine articles in both English and Dutch.

To aid Dr. Vandenbosch in the day-to-day operations of the school is a highly competent staff—a staff that is respected within the academic community because of its combination of practical experience and theoretical and scholarly training.

One of the criteria applied to determine the academic worth of any faculty is the amount of staff writing that is published. For a school only four years old, the Patterson school has made a high score in this area.

Two Patterson professors, Dr. Max Wasserman and Dr. Charles Hultman, recently had published a textbook for international economics that utilized the most modern analytical economic tool, the balance of payments, as an approach to the study of international economics.

Also, Drs. Wasserman and Hultman now are collaborating with another Patterson faculty member, Dr. Laszlo Zsoldos, on a volume on international finance.

Dr. Zsoldos, a native of Hungary who received his Ph.D. in

economics from Ohio State, is writing a text on Hungary's economic integration with the Communist bloc nations.

CO-AUTHOR OF BOOK

Dr. Vandenbosch, who published a text in 1958 on small power politics entitled "Dutch Foreign Policy Since 1815," was co-author of a book published this year on the United Nations and other world organizations.

All Patterson faculty members are on other departmental staffs, but it is considered no little honor to be listed on the Patterson school staff.

Other members of the Patterson staff are Dr. Enzo Krecha, associate professor of history; Dr. William A. Withington, assistant professor of geography; William J. Chambliss, instructor of East Asian history and politics, and Robert M. Rodes, instructor of Russian history and politics.

The school's curricula offers training in the interrelated fields of international relations, law and organization, diplomacy, comparative governments, international economics, trade and commercial policies and area studies such as Russia, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

Another unique attribute of the school is that it offers an undergraduate degree in the area of diplomacy. (The only other school in the U. S. that offers the baccalaureate degree in diplomacy is Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.)

Although unplanned, the nations represented by Patterson students have resulted in a cosmopolitan atmosphere. The nations represented other than the U.S. are India, Germany, South Korea, Great Britain, Israel, Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

ONE CRITICISM VOICED

One criticism, however, was offered by a graduate student who claimed that the school's curricula were not difficult enough.

"We have a brilliant group of students here," he said, "and the staff could stand to make the course of study much more demanding than it is now."

Upon close examination, the course of study appears to be far from easy. For instance:

Graduates of accredited institutions may become candidates for a master's degree from the Patterson school, but if they are deficient in one area, they must make up the deficiency on their own time. Also, each candidate for a master's degree must pass a reading knowledge exam of a modern foreign language other than their native tongue and must write an acceptable thesis on his major field of concentration.

An "acceptable" thesis is one that withstands the rigorous questioning of a scholarly but nevertheless hard-nosed examination board.

Another criterion of a successful institution of higher learning is the initial placement of its graduates.

Patterson school graduates thus far have been employed by the Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Department of State, Department of Commerce and a number of private financial institutions which deal in international banking or finance.

Other than the obvious contributions which the still-young school has made in the form of well-qualified graduates in government services or private industry, there have been some benefits which have been reaped locally at the University.

STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The study of foreign languages increased by 30 per cent

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